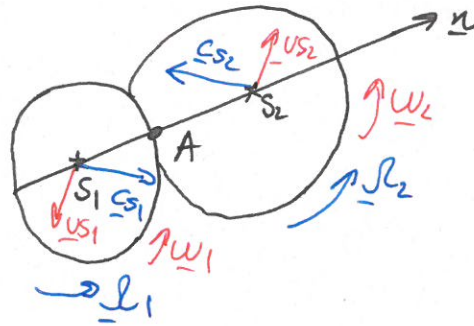


ütközés

Előéleti összefoglaló

↳ Centrikus ütközés



ütközés előtt:

$(\underline{cs}_1; \underline{l}_1)_{S_1}$ és $(\underline{cs}_2; \underline{l}_2)_{S_2}$

ütközés után

$(\underline{us}_1; \underline{\omega}_1)_{S_1}$ és $(\underline{us}_2; \underline{\omega}_2)_{S_2}$

ütközés során: $\epsilon \rightarrow 0; |F_A| \rightarrow \infty$
de $\int_{t_0}^{t_0+\epsilon} F_A dt$ véges; $\mu = 0$

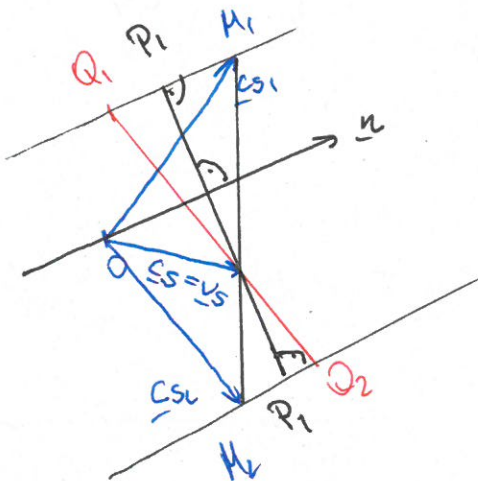
Impulzusmegmaradás

$m_1 \underline{us}_1 + m_2 \underline{us}_2 = m_1 \underline{cs}_1 + m_2 \underline{cs}_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \underline{us}$

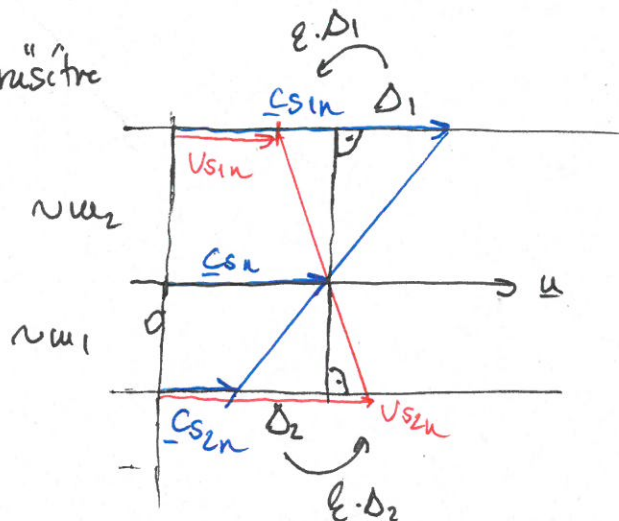
előzős
ütközési
sebesség

k - ütközési tényező

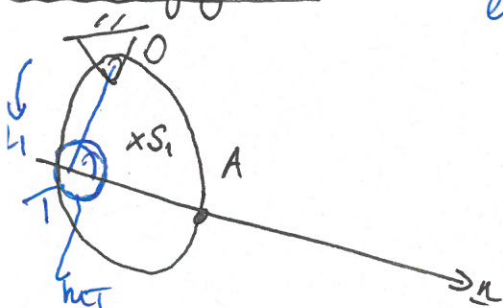
Maxwell - ábra:



eggyenesítve



Álló tengely körül



előtte $\underline{\omega}_1$; utána $\underline{\omega}_1$

T ütközési talppont

$\omega_T = \frac{v_O}{e^2}$

$e = \overline{OT_1}$

\Rightarrow Centrikus
ütközés!



AdaboE

$$u_1 = 6(\log)$$

$$e = 1; \tilde{e} = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,3 \text{ (m)}$$

$$u_{\text{gk}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 a^2$$
$$\hookrightarrow C_1 = \sqrt{2gh} = \underline{\underline{1,5 \left(\frac{m}{s} \right)}}$$

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating a mechanical system. A horizontal beam is supported by a pivot point on the left. A blue line, representing a cable or rope, passes over a pulley (represented by a circle) at the left end of the beam. The cable extends downwards and to the right, where it is attached to a point labeled T . The angle between the cable and the horizontal beam is labeled β . The distance from the pivot point to the point T is labeled A . The total length of the beam is labeled S_e . A blue arrow labeled u indicates a displacement or velocity at the right end of the beam. The text "házas érintő" is written above the beam, and "u" is written at the bottom right.

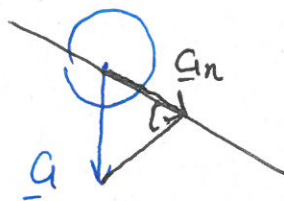
$$\Theta_A = \frac{1}{12} m_1 (3a)^2 + m_2 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = 0,54 \text{ (kg m}^2\text{)}$$

$$u_{T_2} = \frac{\Theta_A}{l^2} = \underline{\underline{24[\text{kg}]}}$$

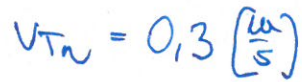
Normalis sebniger:

$$C_{Tn} = 0 \left(\frac{m}{s} \right)$$

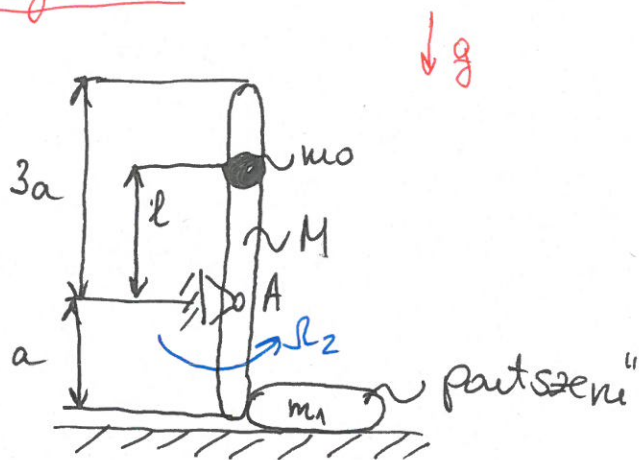
$$G_n = G \cos \beta = 0,75 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$



$$C_{Su} = \frac{C_{in} \cdot m_1 + C_{in} \cdot m_T}{m_1 + m_T} = 0,15 \left[\frac{W}{g} \right]$$



↓ $v_T = 0,2625 \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] \rightarrow \tilde{\omega} = 1,75 \left[\frac{rad}{s} \right]$
 $\hookrightarrow v_{Im} = -0,3 \left[\frac{m}{s} \right]$ } kisebb sebesség!



Adaptor :

$$m_0 = 0,5 [\text{kg}]$$

$$m_1 = 4,5 \text{ (kg)}$$

$$M = 3 \text{ (kg)}$$

$$a = 0,25 \text{ (m)}$$

$$l = 0,5 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\Omega_2 = 6 \left(\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

$$Q = 0 \left(\frac{\omega}{s} \right)$$

$$\xi = 0,5$$

Feladat:

Mekkora lesz az m_1 tömegű
 anyagi pont ütközés utáni sebessége?

les test (m_1) \rightarrow Centricit ts

③ $C_1 = 0$

2. test (mid) \rightarrow alle tungen könn' fong

$$T_{\text{halp}} \quad \overline{AT} = a = 0,25(\text{cm})$$

reduzierte Lösung: $w_T = \frac{\Theta_A}{A_T^2} \uparrow = g(\log)$

$$\Theta_A = \frac{1}{2} M (L a)^2 + M a^2 + m a^2 = 0,5625 \text{ kgm}^2$$

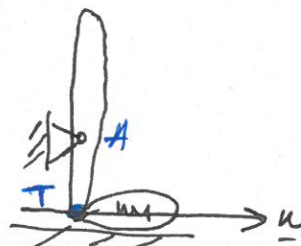
a reduktált hőmérsékletű elvált sebessége:

$$G_T = \overline{AT} \cdot \rho_2 = 1,5 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

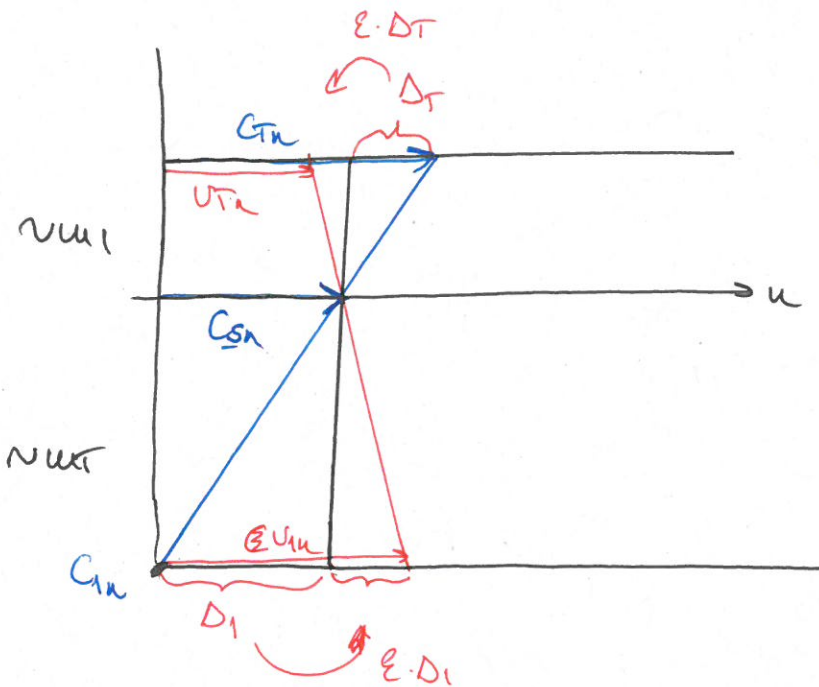
$$\hookrightarrow C_{T_N} = C_T = 1,5 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) ; C_{T_t} = 0 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

Közös súlypont sebessége:

$$C_{SN} = \frac{m_1 \cdot C_{m1} + m_2 \cdot C_{m2}}{C_{m1} + C_{m2}} = 1 \left(\frac{m}{s} \right)$$



Maxwell-ábra



$$\bullet \quad v_{Tn} = C_{Mn} - E(C_{Mn} - C_{Su})$$

$$v_{Tn} = 0,75 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$\bullet \quad v_{In} = C_{Su} - E(C_{Mn} - C_{Su})$$

$$v_{In} = 1,5 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

1st test:

$$v_{It} = C_{It} = 0 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] ; v_{In} = 1,5 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{v_1 = 1,5 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]}}$$

2nd test

$$v_{Tn} = 0,75 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] \rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{v_{Tn}}{AT} = \underline{\underline{3 \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]}}$$